WASHINGTON LETTER.

Something About the Letter Writers of the Daily Press-Portraits of McKee,

Nordhoff and Wright, Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 20 -The Washington correspondents are attracting quite their by nor ambition except to earn his weekly negal share of attention just now. One or two of them have been banished from the White House for the crime of having published a statement that Miss Cleveland had quarrelled with her brother about the use of wine at the White House, and was not going to return. The New York Graphic has published a page full of the faces of the leading correspondents, and the Washington Critic is "doing" them up in comical cuts. They are a peculiar feature of Washington life. They are ubiquitous, and are an interesting study. There are scores of them, perhaps hundreds. Nobody knows just how many



of them, for it is difficult to tell in some cases just where the correspondent ends and the Government employe begins. For it is a well-known fact that lots of them hold Government positions at the same time that they are serving the press a thousand miles away. A few of them succeed in carrying this double load gracefully and well, but these are exceptions to the general rule. In most position in the departments soon bea department machine and his grip as a correspondent. Yet there are so many who do hold ositions under the Government and at the ame time do more or less newspaper work that it is hard to count them. There is, too. nother reason why it is so difficult to count hem. The reason is about the same that made it difficult for the Irishman to count his pig. because it frisked about so. They frisk about a good deal; this month they are here, next month they are away. There are, of course, a good many papers that do not want a Washington correspondent during the season intervening between the sessions of Congress. . Many of these send some of their mey here to do this work and withdraw them at the end of the season. This is bad policy except for the man who is sent, but the paper, perhaps, don't know it. The fact



is that few men are worth much as news gatherers in Washington during their first year here. One of the oldest and most successful correspondents in Washington, whose portrait is, by the way, given in this correspor dence, said to your correspondent long ago that he did not consider that he way of any particular value to the papers he rapresented during the first three of his experience here. So it is a mistake. most cases, that the paper out of Washington sends its best men here for ly a session of Congress. But they do it, and the result is, that there are numerous new faces among the correspondents, and numerous changes, and that the correspondents, like the pig aforementioned, frisk about so that it is hard to count them.

There are, however, over a hundred of them who can be legitimately counted. Think of it, you who are accustomed to see of men in a city - a hundred or two hundred interchange of news and for division of exbusy news-gatherers hunting high and low penses, but the result is not always satisfac



for news, digging up the records of statesmen, who are always considered a fair target, and combining the results of their is bors. Do you wonder that some very queer stuff comes out of Washington, and is called "news," for there is a great interchange of matter, and when you read this or that item you never know whose ac usl production it in. This is especially true about the aftermoon dispatches. "The News Clearing house"
is the name given to the Western Union
Telegraph office, just opposite the Treasury.
It is the general resort of newspaper
correspondents about noon of each day. They pather there and "swap" news. It is a curious fact that for afternoon paper work there is much greater exchange of news than at night. This probably grew out of the habit that afternoon paper correspondents entirely fall into of giving away their matter after they had sent it to their own papers. A piece of news sent to one city for afternoon publication is often inst as good the same publication is often just as good the same night in some other city. So there was a system of interchange of news established in this way. Then as there is not much news issues 1 or 2 o'clock those anxious to make a good showing of their work were ready to trade with the other afternoon paper men, and the general system of interchange of afternoon news arose, and the "news clearing house" was thus established. Au old Washington correspondent said to your correspondent on this subject not long since that it was utterly impossible to keep a Nuns' veiling dresses with cascades of Egyptian lace set between the fan or box pleatings on the skirt and forming the vest on the corrage, are being made this season for dresses for the "fair girl graduate." Still more elaborate and coally dresses are made of white China crape, or white surah handromely embroidered.

piece of news "exclusive" in the morning here. This not strictly true, but it is a fact that there is a great deal more trading in news in the morning than in the evening. Old correspondents say, too, that there is Accounted for on the Basis of Irrepurveyors now as there was ten years ago. The world of newspaper correspondents is a complete one in itself. It has its duties and its pleasures, its studies and its relaxations, its social joys and griefs, very much

the same as that of any other class. There is an idea that your average correspondent is a Bohemian, with neither home nor famsalary and spend it. Of course there are some men in the newspaper world who have this sort of a record, as there are in any other profession-for it is a profession-but they are the exception, not the rule. Most of them have their families; some of them

live in their own bonses, keep their own horses and buggles and have their own pews in church. It is a thing quite out of the usual order to the minds of most people to see a newspaper reporter passing the plate at church or filling the position of usher at one of the most highly fashionable churches. But such things happen in Washington. It is no uncommon thing to see the names of the wives and daughters of promipent correspondents figuring largely in the annals of society, or to see them in person taking part in the doings of that mysterious kaleidscopic compound, the so cial world. There is, too, more or less social relationship between the families of the correspondents, though, where there are so Mr. Reeve's judgment touching Ingerspilism many, there is a tendency to divide up into parties whose tastes run in similar lines, There are some whose tastes and acquaint-

ances run in the line of the theatrical profession; others who cultivate the literary; others who turn their attention to the social world of Washington, and others whose acquaintance takes a more conservative line and comprisse department people, and even the families of members of Congress. Of the hundred or two of newspaper correspondents who are here, it is probable that more than one-half live in boarding houses, for so many of them are sent here by their papers for so brief a time that it is usaless for them to attempt to establish themselves. There are others, however, who live here who make Washington their permanent homes, who are here the year around and one year after another, who have been here for twer .ty years or more. They have, usually, their homes, some of them rented some of them

heir own.

There is one peculiarity about the Washngton correspondent that is worthy of notice and much to be wondered at-that is, his reluctance to accept anything new as relates to his own personal methods. Persistant seekers after news as they are, they reject anything new in their own line until it is actually forced upon them through recognition by the business world about them. Take the type-writer for instance. It is universally conceded to be an excellent thing for those to have much writing to do, yet these who make their living by writing, who do nothing else from one year's end to another, and who would find it a great relief after a busy day in the "field" where they are compelled to write more or less by hand, reject it. There are a few who are now beginning its use; a very few who have used and commended it for years, but they are, altogether, not 10 per cent, of the whole. Take that abor-saving instrument, the telephone. Here it connects you with the White House, the home of every Cabinet officer, the desks of dozens of department officials who are always willing to answer any inquiry you may desire to make, the Capitol, the Postoffice, the hotels, the local newspaper offices, the telegraph offices, and every news center; yet you can count on the fingers of your two hands all of the newspaper correspondents who have it at resisidence or office. The duty of the correspondent requires him to travel about the city a great deal. He must, if successful and alert, visit all the departments, the hotels, the Capitol, the White House, and often the residence of some official, besides visiting his own home cocasionally. Here, in Washing-ton, there is no method of travel more popular, more swift, more comfortable, more inexpensive or more time and labor saving, than by bicycle or tricycle. The asphalt streets are as smooth as a floor, and extend all over the city. You may go by the "silent steed" in any direction, with the utmost street cars have stopped or while they run. By it you save time, labor and money, and make that which otherwise would be a drudgery a pleasure. The bicycle is sufficiently popular that the person was rides it does not become unpleasantly conspicuous thereby, for there are hundreds and hundreds, probably thousands, in the city and to be seen on the streets at all hours. Department officials, business men, physicians, and people of all classes ride them, and many ladies use the tricycle with grace and ease, yet with all of these recommendations and practical advantages which the machine offers the newspaper man, it is rejected. There are but two or three newspaper men who ride the bicycle, and but one of these who makes it of constant practical use in his business. It seems odd that there men, who are constantly seeking something new, who may only make success by hard and and constant work, who lead public opinion

In their office habitsmost Washington correspondents are gregarious. It is not uncommon to find two or three or four or more correspondents occupying the same office. There are advantages in it, and

in many things of great importance, who

claim to be progressive in many things, should reject the very things which would

aid them in their own success, simply be-

cause they are comparatively new, and be-

cause their fathers and grandfathers before

them did not use them.

tory in every particular. Of course not all men who come to Washington as correspondents succeed. It takes one sort of talent to succeed in one place and quite another to be successful somewhere eite. Often the man who was a successful editor or reporter in some city a thousand miles away is surprised to find himself a failhere must have a large amount of industry, s full modicum of common sense, a knowledge of public men and public affairs, both past and present and a "trace" of that quality designated in the popular and expressive slar g of to-day as "gall." But, most of all, he must be honest, earnest, untiring, "instant in season and out of season," truthful, tearless, both as to politicians and as to the views and opinions of his fellow correspondents, and always a gentleman. The key to success as a Washington correspondent may be given in one small word—work.

It was not the intention in this letter of entering upon personalities, and this will not be departed from except to give the faces of three out of the many widely-known and honered men who have made the name of Washington correspondent an honor to those who wear it. They are E. B. Wright, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune and Boston Journs : Charles Northoff, the correspendent of the New York Herald, and D. R McKee, the head of the Associated Press, who may be properly termed successful men in the field discussed in this article, but not mere so than many others whose faces and names, if used, would extend the limits of this article beyond even the endurance of that most patient and highly revered news-

paper potentate, the managing editor. Parton Whangdoodle Baxter distinguished himself once more at the funeral of an aged co'ored man: "Our deceased brudder was marr ed foah times during his life," said Whangdoodle, "but only one ob de widows am so fortunate as to be able to survive him long enough to be present on dis heah solem-nious ccashun."

## EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.

Human Nature in Its Relation to Morals.

M. W. Carr Takes High Ground Upon Which to Base Hts Philosophy of Accounting for Orime.

Written for the Sunday Sentinel. The attention of readers of the Sanday Sentinel has been attracted to the "Epidemic of Crime" which Senator Reeve, of Plymouth, and Mr. Stackhouse, of this city, have been discussing from apparent opposite standpoints. These gentlemen seem to be rather in conflict on the subject; but on carefully reading them, I find that each, in his way, accounts in part for the increase of crime in our day and generation.

If we regard crime as a violation of the

social, moral and civil statutes, rather than in the restricted sense of its being simply a sin sgainst the State, we can then see how and his theory of "perceptions" come into play in explaining the growth of criminality. In this light also will appear the forcefulness of Mr. Stackhouse's notion of impoverishment, and his statistics on the subject, Had these gen tlemen multiplied their ass gnment of causes, even to the extent of eaumerating among them special scarons of the year, the hours of darkness, the inc. dents of ma's meetings of the people, the imestion, the detailing of every feature of wrong-doing in the public prints, intemperate habits, laxity of family government and other such conditions favorable to the chrysfallization of evil in the mind into actual sinfulness, they would still be right in part in the way of accounting for our "Epidemic of Crime." The lameness of their efforts, however, would be chiefly in degree only, for the question is almost beyond human compass. When a very plous saint saw in a vison the pathway of men all covered with eneres for their entrapment, he cried out "O. Lord, who can escape!" Without at all implying belief in visions, the case in question suggests that with the corporal eye we temptations to crime and sin as more than explain to the close observer why wrongdoing is epidemic in our midst.

what then is to be said of "perceptions?" winter; more in a bibulous abstemious community; by ma'es than by females. Under certain concomitant conditions the ignorant outstrip the educated in the commission of crime, but in the refinement of sinfalness and in special feats of criminality the learned with no religion are far in advance of every other class. These considerations lead up to the truth that in human nature largely and in physilogical balance of organization we must look in great part for the solution of this problem. If favorable conditions are fruitful of crime and the germ of evil is na tive to the flesh, then the different degress of crime or the entire absence of it are largely owing to the fortunate or unfortunate organization and surroundings. The man with email veneration, large combativeness and destructiveness and little spirituality, can not easily help being a sturdy trudger on the high road of crime. He might be so trained, however, as to restrain his tendencies by the developement of the opposite cranial organs. but unsided he follows his inherent tendencies, instincts and passions. Here, then, is work for the schools, for the pulpit, for the parent. The influence of home is salutary. Christianity is indispensible. Nowhere is

there need for Ingersollism. Apropos of Mr. Stackhouse's impoverishment theory might be mentioned in contrast the strengthening influence of religion. It can not be successfully denied but that to those unacquainted with morals pinching poverty tends to increase crime; bit poverty is powerless for evil where religion and morality are in the ascendant. And, I might add, are there not those who make special privations the s'epping stones to a higher life? The spectacle of the Irish Nation, even when it counted 9 000,000 of people, peace fully enduring enforced poverty-egal zad famine and oppression—for the past 700 years is proof of this. On countless occa sions white gloves have been presented to the Assize Judges in nearly every district in Ireland as an evidence of the entire absence of all crime. This is an argument that makes us confess that, while poverty may be favorable to crime, religion, as incu'c sted by the priests of the church, successfully leads the masses in the pathway of morals, peace and good order. If, however, a different state of affairs prevails in Ireland to day, the reverse of what I have just affirmed will account for it. It is not in Ireland alone that such a showing for mora's can be obtained. The Polish people have a history much the same. The sufferings they endured and the want that has been visited upon them never

succeeded in reducing them to the level of a lawless or specially victors people. Man, when his organization is not specially unfortunate, is a religious animal to a very pronounced degree. His intentions, by the aid of kindly direction, can be made to tend in the way of good. His rational faculty aids in the accomplishment of the scheme of morals and law, and more than counterbalances, as if in the order of grace, his vicious propensities and passions. To such the gos-

Gall, and how much there is in organization two latter are frequently a team in such instances. A man may be physically brave I would venture such an opinion in the case of Mr. Ingersoll. He does not fear his God, since it is only his belly; but let him face the an untimely death and a turbulent sea of immorality claim him as their source and prime cause, and our modern infidel, immoral for money, though very much blunted, will cry "peccavi!" Those who have attempted to go over the river uninvited, and have been persuaded to stay yet a little while, have confessed a state of feeling and progeny, his parent, his friend, and photo-graph him mentally and morally, and what is the character of the picture? You see in you will find that epidemics of crime and of

his cess effects, and these have a cause. Go out into the wide world, and behold the cause. This cause is the estrangement of the soul from God. It is the vio'ation of human and divine law-the work of or He ceases to be a God. Now, in periods of hose who would teach to do evil with impunity. There are many things and conditions that are steps leading to the depths of the valley of crime, but the cental of Got sums them all into one step-and that is the fall, a plunge that is fatal. A man without God may have natural virtues like the heathen has, but he is wanting in those supernatural virtues that are the opposites of every species of vice that sustain him in peril and great necessity. The relation between God and the human soul is the key in which the music of nature is written. The harmonies that are the basis of peace those and joy are tuned to this keynote. The melodies that assuage sorrow, that are in figure the warp and wool of hope, are the results of the acceptance and observance of the meral law. They are antagonistic to crime in every form, as are also the teachings of the religion of Jesus, the observance or non observance corresponds to the abb and flow M. W. CARR. of the tide of crime. The Epidemie of Crime,

[Second Paper.] Mr. Reeve, in his last article, says that he was only discussing the cause of wife and child murder, and not crime in general. And therefore seeks to prescribe special cause for this specific class of crime. And the special cause that he assigns is this: Man desires to live hereafter, not here, and if he believes he will not live hereafter then he will murder his wife and children-all that he best loves. at d then commit suicide. This is the sum of his three columns in the Sentinel of last Sunday.

There are, naturally, four impelling causes to crime: Natural instinct, greed, necessity ard fanaticism, and they operate probably moral atmosphere of large cities, lack of edu- in about the order named. The first two mark the regular criminals that, like the poor, we always have with us. The last two are operated on by occasional and extra neous circumstances, and cause epidemics of crine. There is always for every crime an incentive that appeals to the mind, and causes it to give its consent and control the body and the muscles in the commission of that crime. And in looking for causes of unusual results we must search within the domain of the natural operations of the human | servient scenic effect or the carpenter's art, mind when in unusual conditions, Now, right here Mr. Reeve and I diverge. He can see all around us such inducements and | says that the desire of the human soul is to live hereafter, not here. I say that the soul -the spirit-the I am-takes no more cognizance of the body than does the chrysails of But why is darkness favorable to crime? | the cocoon that increases it, nor does it take in conditions suggest it. It we any more record of time. Question von find that a false conscience can not discera | own soul; go down to the thought imbetween good and evil, right and wrong, pelling Ego and question it-and the answer will come back clear and distinct, "I earn-We find, on investigation, that there are estly desire to live, and dread annihilation. I more crimes committed in summer than in sm a self existing entirely, and as each let bility. than me live, with or without the body I care not but let me live and maintain my identity." "If a man die shall he live again? has been asked by every one in all ages and in all conditions of civilization. And if a negative answer, was given what would be

We will suppose two young men to stand

evenly in life, and in middle age both find they have met with the common lot of humanity-failure. One of these men believes in a future life, and the other does not. Each of them has around him a young of the order. family likely to saffer for food and clothing. There men are exceptions to the rule, and will reither beg nor steal. From the depths of each one's soul comes up the cry: 'Learnestly desire to live. I have not accomplished that of which I am capable. I have not ful-filled my destiny. And these innocent children that I have brought into the world! What of them?' The one would sag: "If i kill these children now, while they are yourg and innocent, they would immediately be waited to realms of eternal bliss, and there they and I can complete our career; but if they continue to live here I can see noth ing before them but poverty, suffering and temptation; and may be they may fall if they live out their days, and go to eternal torment." The other says: "I earnestly desire to live, but this life is all there is. have not lived the life I am capable o'. have not completed my destiny. Shall I end it now and go down to posterity as a faiture, or shall I try it again? And these children that I have brought into the world They have the same desire to live that I have. Shall I annihilate them at the very threshold of life, before their capacity bes been tested?" Now, searching within the ressonable domain of thought for a cause of action, which of these would be most like ly to commit suicide and child-murder? As before sa'd, there is always an incentive for every crime; and in the cases of snicide and child murder I have so far noted but awa causes-fanaticism, as in the Fraeman case, and poverty. In the former instance the fanaticism is always religious. In the other case, the one we have before us, which would be most likely to end the suffering by murder, he who believed he was sending his children to endless bliss with eteraity in which to work out their destiny? Or he who believed he was annihilating them? It is not necessary for me to answer the question,

but I leave it with each to answer for him-For myself I consider the question as narrowed by Mr. Reeve unworthy of discussion. That is to say, I do not believe its discussion can result in any good. Let us look at the facts: We find that all kinds of crime, from pocket-picking and chicken stealing up to wife and child murder, in creased about 50 per cent in 1884 over what it was in 1883. Now there is one general cause for this increase in all grades of crime. and it would be just as well to ask why negroes stole more chickens in 1884 than they did in 1883; for the answer would be the pel of love, the dectrine of rewards and pun- tame: There were more negroes who could ishments, and the entire religion of Carist | not earn a living by labor in 1884 than there constitute an anchorage, a protection, a was in 1883, and chicken stealing is the ure here. The man who would be successful guide. Deprive the human family of such peculiar crime to which the negro mind is influences, leave the people to their fale in affracted. As was shown in my last, mar a world of sin, and the white-capped waves der increased in the State in 1884 nearly 5) on the great ocean of crime will mock at the per cent, over 1883, and the inmates of the fewness of the saved and sealed. To teach a State prison in nearly the same ratio. In man that this world is all there is of this life | the prison at Michigan City there was 540 in | in body and spirit is to fit him for crims. To | 1883 and 704 at the close of 1884. And you take hope away from him is to make him | may gather the statistics from all the State strong against your rights and your properly and county prisons in the United States, and your life. It may smack of a certain and get also the number of murders of all and get also the number of murders of all kinds, the number of suicides, and the admissions to insane asylums, and grade of bravery to scout these things, but kinds, thel number of suicides, and the principles of the Christian religion saved the admissions to insane asylums, and the world from anarchy when, through fear you will find that there has been an inof danger, this brood of mocking vipers were | c case in insanity and in all grades "Thou shalt not kill" is a command that is very nearly corresponding with the ability of crime, from the highest to the lowest, very often violated in our day, and glaringly of the wage-workers to earn a living by toll.

Another large bill has been arranged by the so in the case of suicides. When a fat-headed man, who is wide between the ears and flatits phases, of which child murder and suiting of the great Irish comedians Gibson and Ryan, headed, talks to me about the courage of the cide is one, as the ability of the wage-workers | in "Muldoon's Picnic;" Charles Diamond self destroyer I think about the days of Dr. to feed and clothe their loved ones decreases | and Miss Mary Milton, the Sharplies, in their until the end comes. And wast will that original musical sketch; Fields and Leslie, and surroundings. The suicide evidences be? Study history, and you will find it either insanity, cowardice or irreligion. The studded with examples. The Helots suffered by virtue of a good nervous system, and at But the working people of France only new acts and sayings. The prices are rethe same time be the veriest moral coward. asked for bread or work about twenty are duced so all may have a chance to witness years before they inaugurated the bloodiest the performance. here allow me to suggest a thought to all death scene of the young man whose anchor- who have only thoughts superficially on this age has been torn loose by Ingersollism. Let enbject: The writers of the day imputed, Robert descend to the depths to which he has been instrumental in plunging his vic- bloody scenes of the French revolution to tim. Let a mother's prayers, a sister's tears, to the fact that the people denied the exist-an untimely death and a turbulent sea of ence of a God! Now, the French are universally recognized as a peculiarly religious people, that is so far as forms and ceremonies go, and they tacitly accept of the fun-damental claims of the Christian religion. More than this, they are naturally vivacious, enjoy life, and desire to live. Why was it then that this nation all at once stultified its sn experience that accord with my position. history and natural proclivities and almost Stay the hand of him who would kill his as one man said there was no God and no

infidelity are coincident, not because the one is a result of the other, but because both are the result of the same cause. We are taught that God is a just God, and this He must be. prest suffering by the working class, when the difference between those who produce and those who absorb the products of their labor becomes most apparent, and the unequal and apparently unjust distribution of the good things of earth stares the poor in the face, the mind first begins to doubt God's catice, and ends in denying His existence. This is the natural result of the doctrine that God works by special and not by general laws. The ordinary man, whenever he finds that God dose not, by special interposition. correct all wrongs and evils, but allows who produce all to starve, while those who produce nothing enjoy all the wealth of the world he soon arrives at the conclusion that there is no God; for as I before said an unigst God is an im possibility, and when one's children are starving it is too late then for one to philosophize about the nature of God, and he umps to the conclusion that there is none. It was years of heavy taxation and upsatisfactory results of labor that produced the skepticism as well as the terrible scanes of the French revolution. The same causes are now operating in this country, and already we see the results in an epidemic of crime, an epidemic of insanity and an epidemic of infidelity. And deep undercurrent of disaffection which pervades the wageworkers of all classes, and the facility with which mobs are incited, admonish us that the full arrest of lawiessness and anarchy is not

far distant. Thomas Jefferson, who travelled over France before the outbreak, observed how the poor were

oppressed and predicted the bloody revolution that followed, I. M. STACKHOUSE.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Commencing Monday evening next, and con inuing all week, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees, William Lloyd's Drama'ic Company, in "Damon and Pythias," will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House. The play is by John Banim, and is in five acts and twelve scenes. "Damon and Pythias' is unlike the majority of the melodramas, inasmuch as it has a consistent plot and a closely constructed story of human interest. Both are blended together harmonionely. Instead of making the drama subthe author has so constructed his work that stage realism is dependent on the story itself. and instead of leading the interest of the audience along by startling sensationalism. the writer has so wonderfully husbanded h's material that the interest from the first act is | first visit to this city, and deserved even | er, "but there is that so,000,000 of wheet which aroused, and by a series of delightful surprises in word portraiture, he fascinates the senses and finally leads up to his climaxes so naturally that the story is in no sense an

The most delightful thing about the play is that the cast is promised of good and uniform strength. There is hardly a weak spot to be found. The "Damon" of Mr. Lloyd is full of strength and power, while the 'Pythias" of W. K. Thomas, the "Calanthe" of Mrs. Gabriel'e McKeen, are far above the average. The performance for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursdoy will be for the benefit of the Knights of Pythias.

overstrained effect or an intrusion on proba-

William Lloyd is the "Damon" of the American stage .- J. H. Rathbone, P. S. C., K. of P., founder J. H. Rathbone, the Past Supreme Caancellor and founder of the Knights of Pythias, did not miss it far when he said, "I consider William loyd the 'Damon' of America." - Inter Ocean. The "Damon" of Mr. Lloyd was notable for its excellence in the action and general correctness of his reading and conception of the meaning of the text.—New York Herald.

ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE. To-morrow night the Matlack Combinaion open a week's engagement at English's Opera House. Prices 10, 2) and 30 cints. They produce "A Celebrated Case" to morrow night and at Tuesday matinee. Tuesday night the house will be closed. Wednesday and Thursday nights 'Damon and Pythias," benefit of I. B P.; Friday night "Hamlet," benefit of Assistant Manager John Anderson, who has by request coaseated to appear as" Horatio," a part he is familiar with, playing it on several occasions while a member of the Chestnut Street Theater Stock Company at Philadelphia several year ag :; Wednesday and Saturday matinees 'Lad, of Lyons;" Saturday "Hamlet." Tais company is indorsed by the press throughout the country, and deserves crowded houses The Matlack Combination is one of those sterling companies that relies more on the art of acting than on fine costuming and stage setting to draw good houses They were at English's a short time ago, and played to the best three night's business alloted to any company appearing here this sesson. The company will number amongst its members this week, and continuing, Miss Stella Reese, of this city, who has made a fine reputation on the boards this season. She is one of the few who are residents of Iadianapolis that have made a genuine success, Ten, twenty and thirty cents will be the prices of admission during the engagement.

THE DIME MUSEUM.

The programme at the Museum for the week is long and varied and embraces some very strong features. The stage bill will be mase up by Hefferman & McDonald's Ma jestle Consolidation, a combination that stands high in the business. The company presents among its people such well-known character comedians as Delmore and Wilson Hefferman and McDonald, the noted Irish character actors, Baker and Jones, in their popular sketch, the "Pullman Palace Car onductors: Thornton and Cariton, a splendid sketch team: Paris Le Petrie, the man of all nations; Edwin Smith, a musical artist of ability; N. B. Shimer, a great favorite here, in a new act, and other popular people. Each performance will conclude with a very funny sketch, entitled "Riley's Reception," and altogether the stage bill is remarkably strong. In carlosity | need of rest than the class who can affor hall the greatest attraction that hasever been seen seen there will be on exhibition -Dr. Mary Walker, the famous woman whose old style of dress and peculiar ideas have made her one of the most noted characters of the age. She will be in curiosity hall at each chances of losing their situations, to say performance, and will deliver a lecture upon nothing of loss of time so needful to them different scientific subjects in her own and There be few who know that within thirty rather peculiar manner. She will remain one week. The expansionist, Walter Stew-

the Dutch Mendele; Miss Millie La Fonte, studded with examples. The Helots suffered Miss Belle Clifton, Miss Maude Walker, 600 years before they arose against their Geerge Kurtz and Miss Bessie Beach. They masters. The slaves of Rome even longer. | are all good performers, and will produce

> MR. ANDERSON'S BENEFIT. The host of friends that Mr. Anderson has made in this city during his career as Assistant Manager of English's Opera House will beg ad to know that a testimonial benefit has been tendered him, to be given at the Opera House next Friday evening. The programme will be announced in due time. Mr. Anderson will appear on the occasion, taking one of the parts of the play. We bope the Opera House will be generously patronized on the evening referred to.

MADAME HEINE'S CONCERT.

cie; Mies Louisa Kussner, of Terra Haute; Miss Cerdelia Hachl, of Manilla; Mrs Ida Scott, Miss Alice Herd, Miss Anna Daspa, Mrs Andy Smith, Mr. L. A. Doches, Mrs.

Constance A. Mozzara. Mr. Innes has been styled "The Paganini of Trombonists" by the French; "The King of Trombonists" by the Germans; the most marvelous instrumentalist of the century by the Russians. He has been feted and Itonised in every capital in Christendom, and, in fact, stands to day the most wonderful soloist of the age.

VIRGINIA AVENUE BING. The past week has been one of unprecedented success at Virginia Avenue Rink, the warm weather seeming to have no deterring it fluence upon its patrons. The management of the rink is unexceptionable, and the proprietors such courteons and affable gentlemen that it is a pleasure to meet them. The attractions so far given have been of such a character as to p'ease, and leave no room for fault finding, even by those who are

inclined to find fault with rinks generally. For the first three nights of the coming week the Goodall and Strauss combination of scientific, fancy and trick skaters are booked, and they come with the reputation of being very superior in their line of businers, which will insure full houses each evening. Their performances introduce imitations of "the dude," "the dudine," and "the beginner," which are said to be exceedingly funny. The performances conclude with a very laughable sketch entitled, "Peck's Bad Boy and His Pa at the Rink," The attractions will be worth seeing.

MUSICAL NOTES. Mrs. Aggie Thompson now sings with the

Mendelsshon Society. Mus Nettle Johnson has joined both the Mendelsshon Society and the Lyra Mixed

Mrs. M. H. Spades bas returned from Atisnia completely restored to former good Theo Pfaillin promises several more recitals

The Mannerchor Society have refused au invitation to present the "Reggar Student"

similar to those given by Mr. Liebting, of

in Cincinnati. The Apollo Quartet were encored on both selections at the Liebling Plane Recital recently given.

Mr. and Mrs. Lad Vance are located at the Highland House, Lake Maxinkuckee, for the summer season. Mr. Emil Liebling entertained the pupils

at the Blind Asylum with a short recital during his stay in this city. Arrangements are being made to take the entite Lyra Society, orchestra and chorus, to Lake Maxinkuckee for a short stay this sum-

The Mexican Orchestra have met with da- | ward filling up the deficiency? cidedly better audiences than upon their

A very enjoyable musical programms was rendered at Pisillin's Hall last Tuesday evening, it being the occasion of a benefit tendered Miss Anna Luiz.

Terre Haute has a musical society, the purpess of which is to present music, indicative of all ages from the most ancient up to the present time, and it is meeting with liberal

encouragement from the citizens. The solo given by Mr. Henry Shoemaker at the City Band concert last Sunday evening is said to be the most difficult written for the clarionet, containing, as it does, a note requiring the highest tone possible for such an instrument.

The concert of the Mendelssohn Society was the best chorns concert given in this city for many years, and the work presented was a magnificent one. Had this organization an older and more experienced director and an orchestra equal in size and ability to the chorus, it would be without a rival among the American musical societies of the West.

The long announced benefit of Madame Ada Heine will take place at English's Opera House this week. Our public will have an opportunity for the first time of hearing the world-renowned trombone soloist, Mr. Frederick Innes, of New York City, whose work upon that difficult instrument is considered the acms of perfection. Mrs. Leon Bailey, Mis. Ida Scott and other home talent will

The sacred concert given by the City Band and orchestra at Lyra Hall, last Sanday evaning, was a decided success, the programms being an excellent one and well presented. The cornet and clarionet solos by Mesers. Inga ls and Sheemaker, and the sextette and aria from "Der Freischnetz," were all encored in a bearty manner. The members of this organization have closed their season's work in a very fitting style.

The annual election of officers in the Ladies' Matinee Musicale was held on last Wednesday afternoon, and resulted in the unanimous re election of the entire official Board as now constituted. Mrs. A. M. Robertson, President; Mrs. Henry Jameson, Vice President; Mrs. W. C. Lynn, Secretary, and Mrs George F. Branham, Treasurer. The affairs have been very gracefully managed during the past year, and no doubt will be continued in a similar manner.

### THE NEW RESORT.

Interesting to Citizens of Indianapolis and

There are comparatively but few people in Indianapolis-or, in fact, in the State of Indiane-but what at times wish for, or at times realize the necessity of rest, recreation and recuperatin; none but what have cause to complain at times of tired feelings, caused by irregularities of stemach or kidneys. The number of people who leave the city yearly amounts at a low estimate to 1,000, costing at a low estime \$100 each, or \$100,000, spent by our citizens at places of resort, impoverishing our own city and adding to the prosperity of other sections just that amount. And then there is a class who stand in greater the expense of going to distant points to receive the benefits to health-those who depend on their salaries to support families, and can not take the chances of absenting themselves from business and adding to their minutes the Vandalia Railroad can take

Our capital city has but few attractions, as compared with other cities. Nature has done a great deal for us, if we would utilize as others do the advantages given us Tae tendency is at the time to take our wealth from Indianapolis and bestow it to other localities, possessing no more merit, excepting in enterprise. Eastern capitalists at ons | Capcine Plasters are for rheumatism."-Peter J. time offered an extravagant price for these springs, but were refused, on account of a cality would not be benefited; that dancing would be indulged and morals of community endangered thereby. These springs remain active the year round, and virtues are equaled by but few, if any, and are surpassed by none. They keep bubbling their invitation to enterprising men: Come and utilize our virtues; we will bless all who may partake of us and make you rich. The location is all that could be desired. Families could be accommodated by the week, and business men go in early and return in the morning by business hours. The elevation of this The long promised grand concert by Madame Heine will be given at English's Opera House, Tuesday evening, June 2. She will be assisted by Frederick N. Innes and Mrs. Leon O. Bailey, Miss Mary Hocket, of Mun-

five scree of good land, the lake that can be built at triffing cost, the medical waters with its escaping gas, as well as clear spring water of no medical virtue certainly would meet the requirements of the most fastidious, and our own citizens should reap the benefits of so valuable a place. Mr. A. L. Krewson. who will give any information concerning there springs, has the refusal of them for a short time only, and says he thinks that he has nearly enough material from our representative business men to make this a piace of resort almost a certainty. It is to be boped that this may prove true. Esveral have come to see the location, and all express themselves as highly pleased. Another committee contemplates investigation in a few days, when permanent organization will be effected.

#### CHICAGO SPECULATORS.

Special to the Sentinel.

The Bears Bold Bigh Carnival-Lambs and Grangers Shakes Out-The Market Down-Corn Pleatiful.

CHICAGO, May 10,-The bears have held high carnival in the wheat pit on 'Change this wek. At the start Leopold Bloom, McGeoch, Jones, Plankington and other large professional operators went in to "shake down" the market and shake out weak holders. Countrymen have always-been "lambs" for the speculative wolves, and, although this time relying upon their own knowledge of the growing cross, they had evidently come in determined to stay. The idea of an advance carrying up a lot of grangers was not relished by the crowd. The plan of course was to pound until the country let go and then get from on top to a position under the market. So local dealers sold and sold, and the scalpers quickly taking the cue joined in. The unexpected increase in the visible supply furnished a sledge-hammer and they used it vigorously and effectually. Holders had got accustomed to big stocks, but that farmers' deliveries the last of Ma; should exceed shipments and consumption, at aggered them, as it seemed to show that the invisible supply was not by any means as small as had been floured on. Prices declined steadity, each day's c ose being materially below the figures current twenty four hours before. The bears jumped on the market with both feet and as a broker remarked, "rolled it with a steam road roller.

ill at the close to night the feeling is better than at any time in weeks, and it is noticed that requires a constant pressure to keep, the market "All artificial props are breaking, Wheat is nearing a shipping basis, and everybody wants to be the first to 'exten on' at the bottom," was the explanation of a broker when saked the cause. Reports from the scaboard say that the export demand s picking up, and Kansas advices declare the grassoppers are devotring everything green in the State. Outside operators up, who were a spassed o be everla-tingly frozen out have turned up smiling, and are free buyers, apparently proving test the bulk of the grain said was "short" wheat, "The crop is split right in two in the middle," remarked Rosche to-day. "It's 160,000 000 bushels thort. How far will a surplus of 30,000,000 go to-

"Arguments favor the tinds," said another dealbobody wants, and for the present it will knock

What does Lester propose doing with corn " is what traders in the yellow, cereal would like to earn. The crowd has sold more confidently this week in the expectation of larger receipts. deed, the grain is coming in very freely now, but many conservatives believe it a temporary rush started to fill May rales and meet the supposed corner. On this theory a big failing off is predicted directly after June 1, leaving holders of June and July winners. Hence short sellers are wary and there is ne desire to oversell the market while conditions for a deal are so tempting. Still, railroad men are baginning talk of large quanti ties of corn discovered in Nebraska.

Provisions, after a steady day, have firmed up a ifle, but Armour and his crowd are still short, and no permanent improvement is expected until the June run of hogs is over. Receipts are now larger, but only what might be expected from the mmense corn crop. Product will, as in former ears, decline to a point where capital will take id and give it a twist that will make the heads the thorts swim



QUILES Oyapapata General Debility Saundico, Habitual Constipe-

tion, Liver Complaint, Sick Meadacho, Diseasod Kids noya, Etc., Etc. a sautime only the Purest Drugs, among sulch may be enumerated PRISELY ASE BARE!

AND DEDETED, MANDIALD, BUILD, CENHA, COM steamers the system thoroughly, and to # TRIFIER OF THE BLOOM

to Unequaled

be used as such by reason of the Catherest \*RICKLY ASH DIFFERS OF

IN SECOND AS INIOXICALLY SEVERAGE, MAY ( MAY

Sole Promistors. AT. LOUIS AND MANSAS CITY.

# RED FLANNEL FLAGS.

"I don't know how to account for it! I mevafelt it before.

Haven't you? Well, all things must have a beginning. It is only a pain in the shoulder, in the one week. The expansionist, watter one art the man without legs or arms, little Tot. where nature is pouring out blessings to all the back, in the wrists or lingers. That a now. By and by it will be rheumatism, with its pature supplies, red fiannel flags holsted, its weakness, its wearing the back and who will drink from the back in the wrists or lingers. That a now. By and by it will be rheumatism, with its pature supplies, red fiannel flags holsted, its weakness, its wearing the back in the back, in the wrists or lingers. That a now. By and by it will be rheumatism, with its pature supplies, red fiannel flags holsted, its weakness, its wearing the back in the back, in the wrists or lingers. producing health giving waters at the rate of | ness, its imprisonment. You don't want it? Of thirty gallons per minute from the several | course you don't. Crush it in the bud, then, How? These people will tell you.

"Benson's Capcine Plasters cured me of theumstism in the back."-J. D. Bowles, 1,319 Morgan street, St. Louis.

"Rheuntatic pains vanish befere Benson's Capcine Plasturs."-John Burns, Kansas City, Mo. "Every ody should know how good Benson's

Constant 155 State street, Chicago, "Benson's Capcine Plasters cured me of rheumsfanatic owner, who was airaid the io- tism between the shoulders."-R. W. Stafford, 598

Austin atenue, Chicago. "For al, rheumatic troubles Benson's Capcine Plasters are the best. I speak from experience," -E. H. Geaver, 221 Randolph street, Chicago. 238 "I have no complaint except rheumstism, and Benson's Capcine Plasters always relieve me of

For rhoumatic ra'ns between the shoulders Benson's Capcine Plasters are very efficacious."—
J. D. Philips, 1 42t Capital avenue, Omaha, Neb.
"Put no down as saying that Benson's Capcine
Plasters are superior to all others for rheumatism." - Logene Angelica, 509 Wabash avenue

that."-E. E. Hanks, 65 Dearborn street, Chicago,